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VOL. X, NO. 13

NEW YORK.

State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party.

Held in the Daily People Building, New York, After the Adjournment of the National Convention—The Ticket in Full—Enthusiastic Endorsement of the Acts of the National Convention.

On Friday, June 8, 1900, 4 p. m., the New York State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, was called to order by Hugo Vogt, Secretary of the State Committee, at 2-6 New Read street (Daily People Building), Manhattan. Rudolph Katz was elected temporary chairman; Hugo Vogt was elected temporary secretary; W. D. Stewart, Thomas Crimmins and Patrick Walsh were elected a Committee on Credentials and a recess declared to enable the committee to prepare a report. After a recess of fifteen minutes, the Credential Committee reported favorably upon and recommended the seating of the following delegates:

Section Richmond Borough, Jacob Zimmer; Onondaga, Thomas Crimmins, Patrick Walsh; Auburn, C. W. House; Utica, Emil S. Nussle; Rochester, Charles A. Ludecke; Troy, I. A. Bolland; Youkers, Morris Kowarsky, Abraham Steiglitz; Schenectady, Everett L. Lake; Albany, J. E. Alexander, Newburgh, Edward Gidley; Buffalo, W. D. Stewart, Boris Reinstein; New York, Hugo Vogt, A. C. Kuhn, Max Forker, Patrick Murphy, Rudolph Katz, Justus Ebert.

Recommendation concurred in and delegates seated. Rudolph Katz was then elected permanent chairman; A. C. Kuhn was elected permanent secretary.

The Secretary of the State Committee then reported upon the state of the organization throughout the state. The report was received and ordered placed on file. The following nominations were then made.

For Governor,
CHAS. H. CORREGAN,
of Oneida.

For Lieutenant Governor,
LEANDER ARMSTRONG,
of Erie.

For Secretary of State,
JOSEPH H. SWEENEY,
of Westchester.

For Treasurer,
JACOB E. ALEXANDER,
of Albany.

For Attorney-General,
JUSTUS EBERT,
of Kings.

For Comptroller,
ALVAN S. BROWN,
of Kings.

For Engineer and Surveyor,
JOHN E. WALLACE,
of Schenectady.

For Presidential Electors,
PETER FIEBIGER and **C. H. HOUSE**, (at large).

Christian Balske, Charles Vollmer, John Byrne, Archie Jarrold, William A. Kelly, Timothy Walsh, John Kelly, Richard Gould, Ephraim Stiff, John McCay, James Hunter, Jr., Charles Keynes, Jr., James Crawford, F. C. Fulling, Owen Canfield, Matthew Steel, Albert Brower, Edmund Bullent, Christian Mahr, Peter Peter, Christian Rosbach, James A. Trainer, Frank Dankhoff, James White, Max Swanson, George A. Coughlin, John H. Morris, Elmer Harrison, Robert Will, Charles Bubis, John W. Sharpe, Robert Johnson and Charles Nelson.

The convention then adopted the following additions and changes to the by-laws of the State Committee:

The State Convention shall elect a State Committee of seven members, vacancies to be filled by a general vote on nominations to be made by the Section that is the seat of the State Committee, removals on referendum and demand of three Senatorial Districts in two years.

The basis of representation to State Conventions to be one delegate for each Section and one additional delegate for every 500 votes or major fraction thereof falling within its jurisdiction.

It was then decided to make New York city the seat of the State Committee, and the following members were elected to compose it: Hugo Vogt, Max Forker, Patrick Murphy, Henry Kuhn, Alfred C. Kuhn, William Wherry and Thomas A. Hickey.

The convention then endorsed the platform, constitution and National ticket adopted by the Tenth National Convention, and adopted as part of the State Rules the resolutions of the National Convention.

It was decided to hold the next State Convention two years hence in Utica.

The State Committee was instructed to consider the advisability of placing a State Organizer in the field, and to formulate a financial plan to cover the expense of such an undertaking.

After empowering the State Committee to fill any vacancies that might occur among the nominees upon the state ticket, and to make nominations for any state office to be filled in 1901, the convention adjourned sine die.

A. C. KUHN, Secretary.
RUDOLPH KATZ, Chairman.
New York City, June 8, 1900.

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WEEKLY PEOPLE.

NEW YORK, JUNE 23, 1900.

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ILLINOIS.

State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party.

The Full Ticket—Resolutions That Thrill With the Healthy Spirit of the S. L. P.—Despite Voluminous Business to Transact, the Convention Does Its Work Swiftly.

PEORIA, ILL., June 10.—The Illinois State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party met in this city on last May 26, and continued in session until the 27th, nominating a full state ticket, including twenty-four Presidential electors, and adopting resolutions that place the Socialist movement of this state unequivocally in line with the movement in other states.

The ticket is as follows:

For Governor,
L. P. HOFFMAN,
of Jacksonville.

For Lieutenant-Governor,
WILLIAM W. COX,
of Edwardsville.

For Secretary of State,
FRANK GAYER,
of Collinsville.

For Attorney General,
JEROME BOULÉ,
of Belleville.

For State Treasurer,
THOMAS B. ALLEN,
of Peoria.

For State Auditor,
VALENTINE MAHLER,
of Jacksonville.

For University Trustees,
SIDNEY W. VASCONCELOS,
WILLIAM SAWYER,
JOHN HELLIGREN.

The following are the resolutions:
"The Socialist Labor Party of Illinois, in convention assembled, reaffirms its allegiance to the platform, policies and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party of America, and re-adopts the Chicago Trade & Labor Alliance. It calls upon the working class, irrespective of creed, race or color, to make use of the ballot to conquer the political power of a preliminary to taking over all the land and machinery of production, to which it utilizes and creates thereof, and are justly entitled."

"RESOLVED, That the Socialist Labor Party of Illinois gives its unanimous approval to the National Executive Committee for its faithfulness and devotion in carrying out the will of the Party."

"RESOLVED, That we commend the aggressive and uncompromising attitude of our national organ, THE PEOPLE, and that we urge the sections to double their efforts towards the establishment of the DAILY PEOPLE."

"The proceedings were marred throughout by a unanimity of thought and action that spoke well for the forces of the Party in the State of Illinois. Every man present understood the aims and tactics of the Party, and every man understood the principles in organization. The capitalist press admitted that the work of the revolution was accomplished, with a smothering dispatch that could give all other nations cards and spades, and beat them handily."

"After transacting two days of rather voluminous business, the convention adjourned with three cheers for international Socialism and the S. L. P."

HENRY SALEY,
Recording Secretary.

In the active work for Socialism we are continually meeting the managers who wishes us to trim our sails so as to win the "friendship" of the "boss-to-do." Don't lose much time talking to such a man; hand him a copy of Kautsky's "The Class Struggle," and tell him to read the chapter on "Socialism and the Property-Holding Classes." This chapter gives a clear exposition of the reasons why the property-holders will not become Socialists. Here is a sample paragraph:

"The rich have nothing to gain through the abolition of private property in the means of production. The sufficient results that would flow therefrom would be ultimately felt by the poor, but such results are comparatively too far off to carry much immediate weight. On the other hand, however, the disadvantages that they would suffer are self-evident, and would be felt at the spot: the power and distinction they enjoy to-day would be gone at once and a few might be made of them."

"The Class Struggle is for sale by the Labor News Company. Price 2 cents. See advt. on another page."

Important.

A general meeting of Party Members called for the purpose of settling matters pertaining to the Daily People will be held on Monday, June 25th, 8 p. m., at Happy Days Hall, 23rd Street, Music Place (8th Street) New York. The speakers on this occasion will be Daniel DeLeon, Thomas Hickey, Julian Pierce, A. S. Brown, and others.

Members are urgently requested to attend. Party Cards must be shown to the door.

For the City Executive Committee,
L. ABELESON, Organizer.

The Evangel of the Proletaire.

Dedicated to the DAILY PEOPLE. By Stanislaus Cullen, Seattle, Wash.

Evangel of the Proletaire,
Speed on thy message to the mind;
Give sight unbaffled to the blind;
To heavy hearts of workers bear
These words, that ring from sea to
sea:
"Class-conscious Solidarity."

Let Liberty and Justice wait—
Those shifting concepts of the head
For which our class has fought and
bled—
To learn 'twas merely bourgeois, prate,
That proletarian Liberty
Must follow Solidarity.

So forth and clear the erring brain;
Flash light the worker's path along;
Make order in the earnest throng.
Who crowd to worship in Truth's
fane:
Teach them that he who would be free
Must strive for Solidarity.

Be pitiless to Labor's foes;
Strike hard and swift the faking crew,
Who strive our guileless class to mew
Within the bourgeois battle rows;
Cry, as the lackeys cower and flee,
"Make way for Solidarity."

Go! strike the shackles from the brain;
Go! rend the veil the Capitalist holds;
Go! show the workers that its folds
But hide how futile and how vain—
Our tyrants' struggles all would be
If we had Solidarity.

Be thou the dreadful wrath of God
To crook and faike far and wide.
As bridegroom hastens to his bride,
Haste thou with sword and chastening
rod
To punish those who earn their fee
By barring Solidarity.

Be kind and loving to all men
Who err from lack of light, but grope,
With fall and stumble, up the slope.
We all have come to reach that ken
Where, firm and clear, with S. L. P.,
We fight for Solidarity.

Flesh deep your sword in bourgeois flesh;
The scabbard throw to fool and freak;
Strong men, strong tools; give toys to
weak.)

Be lightning like to cut the mesh
Of lies and hates and slavery,
That hampers Solidarity.

Wing forth, O spirit of our Class,
From North to South; from East to
West:
Fill full our souls with deep unrest;
Give aspirations to the mass;
We'll conquer all; we'll bear the gree;
By conquering Solidarity.

Well may they tremble who would bar
The path of progress of our race;
Their doom is written on thy face;
Thy voice rings death to hate and war,
To Masters, Class and Slavery;
Make way for Solidarity.

This poem was printed in the presence of the Delegates to the Tenth National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, on the Sixth Day of June, 1900, when the DAILY PEOPLE press was operated for the first time.

SOCIALISTS FLOOR SENATOR

After Long Dodging, the Capitalist Fly Is Caught.

GRAND JUNCTION SOCIALISTS.

Grand Junction, May 30.—One of the largest and most enthusiastic Socialist meetings ever held in this city occurred last Sunday in City Park. Every available seat was filled and many were compelled to stand. On the stage were many of the most prominent Socialists in this part of the state. Who appeared on the principles of the Party. Senator Bunn, who was present, was called for and a committee escorted him to the platform, and for two hours he held the attention of the audience with a ringing speech, after which he answered many questions propounded by the audience. Many converts were made, and there will be more of these meetings in the future.

PORTLAND, ORE., June 14.—The Socialist Labor Party of this state, just organized and affiliated with the Party in the nation, met here in convention, set up a local ticket for the pending election and hung to the breeze the challenging colors of the Party in a platform that tells its own significant tale. The tale is significant, coming, as it does, at last from a state that has so long lagged behind owing to the hitherto dominant power of freemasonry.

The Ticket.
For Senators
CHARLES FERTIG,
W. N. ROBINSON,
J. J. SUGARMAN,
FRANK M. THOMPSON.

For Mayor
DAVID KAFKA.

The Socialist Labor Party of Multnomah County, in convention assembled, endorses the platform, principles and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States of America.

WHEREAS, Class interest and class politics are inseparable, divide as they may on trifling issues, the labor-fleers are always united on the question of labor-fleecing. So-called "independent" or "citizens" movements are only the efforts of cunning political tricksters to blind and divide the working class.

RESOLVED, That we call on the workers to shun all such factions and parties of the capitalist class, and to support the only party that stands for working-class interests—the Socialist Labor Party.

WHEREAS, The franchises for street railways in Portland have been corruptly granted to private corporations, and the people robbed of their rights by the political tools of the capitalist class in the City Council:

RESOLVED, That we demand the unconditional recovery by the city of all municipal franchises, rights and property that have been alienated from the people, and that the wage-earners employed on such municipal railways, water works, lighting plants, etc., shall operate the same in the interest of the working class, according to the following principles: (1) The employees to elect their own superintendents and foremen; (2) no wage-worker to receive less than \$3 per day; the day shall not exceed eight hours; (3) a portion of the profits to be divided among the workers; another portion to be set aside as a pension fund for aged or disabled workers; (4) no employee shall be discharged for political reasons; (5) reductions of fares and improved service.

WHEREAS, The capitalist class robs the worker of the wealth he creates and denies him the opportunity of employing himself and thus "imprisons him for being unemployed."

OREGON

Swings in Line With Colors Flying and Language Clear.

Local Platform that Knocks Glasgowism, Bourgeois Taxationism and Reformerism Generally Into a Cocked Hat.

PORTLAND, ORE., June 14.—The Socialist Labor Party of this state, just organized and affiliated with the Party in the nation, met here in convention, set up a local ticket for the pending election and hung to the breeze the challenging colors of the Party in a platform that tells its own significant tale. The tale is significant, coming, as it does, at last from a state that has so long lagged behind owing to the hitherto dominant power of freemasonry.

We demand the establishment of a City Medical Department, so that competent medical attendance may be had at cost, or free when necessary.

The city to establish and maintain a city fuel store, fuel to be sold at cost.

The city to furnish in convenient localities as many commodious bath-houses as may be needed, the use of same to be free to the public.

The city to acquire possession of land within its boundaries and erect thereon comfortable houses for the workers, to be rented at permanent rentals calculated on cost of building, annual repairs and administrative expenses.

We demand the immediate erection of enough school buildings to comfortably accommodate all the children of school age in Portland; that enough additional teachers, janitors, etc., be employed to conduct same; and that the wages of all school employees be not less than \$15 per month for twelve months; that all children of school age be compelled to attend school, and that they be furnished, when necessary, with free text-books, free meals, free clothing and free car rides.

We demand the enactment of an ordinance making it a felony for an employer of labor to employ children of school age.

RESOLVED, That we demand the unconditional recovery by the city of all municipal franchises, rights and property that have been alienated from the people, and that the wage-earners employed on such municipal railways, water works, lighting plants, etc., shall operate the same in the interest of the working class, according to the following principles:

Purchase an eight cent ticket on the Second or Third Avenue Line road, ride to 12th Street, then take West Farms surface trolley car direct to the park.

THE ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.

PRUNES.

PRUNES.

That is Being Played in the St. Paul Council Chamber.

San Jose Beating Its Way Through Twaddle and Opposition.

Local Peculiarities—Contest for the Party's Identity—Freedom of the Pacific—Firm Stand by the Socialist Labor Party.

SAN JOSE, CALIF., June 4.—San Jose is a city famed, at least in its own estimation, for the excellence of its educational institutions, and its high standard of citizenship. It is blessed, or cursed, as the case may be, with about fifty heavenly apothecary shops, wherein pious soporifics are dispensed in allopathic doses, chiefly for cash or other material substance.

The surrounding country is possessed of an exceedingly fertile soil, particularly adapted to the raising of prunes, the "poor man's fruit," another evidence of the divine intent that the poor should always be with us, otherwise prunes would not have been provided.

Every one here loves prunes, talks prunes, thinks prunes, eats prunes, and acts prunes. That clause, "you are full of prunes," is commonly used in the jingles of the "old East," is no longer a "poetic fancy," or mere figure of speech, with the denizens of this much favored locality, but a very prosaic matter of fact.

The many advantages possessed by San Jose and vicinity are

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential).	2,068
In 1890.	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential).	21,157
In 1894.	33,132
In 1896 (Presidential).	36,564
In 1898.	82,204
In 1899.	85,231

For President,
JOSEPH FRANCIS MALLONEY,
of Massachusetts.

For Vice-President,
VALENTINE REMMEL,
of Pennsylvania.

Well, you folks kin keep on shoutin' wif y' gold or silver cry,
But I tell you people hams is scarce as 'tis now's
is roasin' high;
An' hit ain't de so'l' of money dat is, posterin'
my min',
But de question I want answered is, how to get
at any kin'!

PAUL LAWRENCE DUNBAR.

DECLINED WITH THANKS.

To William E. Dodge, Chairman,
and others:

Gentlemen—Yours of the 7th instant has been received at this office, informing us of the formation of a "Committee of One Hundred on India Famine Relief," of the great facilities offered

by your Committee by Express, Railroad, Telegraph, Banking and other lines, and requesting space in these columns to aid you in your labora. We also acknowledge receipt of a circular from you, in which the famine in India is attributed to "lack of rain," and in which you hold yourselves "responsible to God and man."

It was our late lamented townsmen, Horace Greeley, who placed his index upon that most insidious form of hypocrisy that consists in indignant at wrongs done at a distance, and shutting the eye at wrongs done under one's very nose; that most insidious form of hypocrisy that consists in shedding tears over sorrows suffered far away, but closing the heart at sorrows suffered near by, feeling, or claiming to feel, "responsible to God and man" for the crosses borne by distant humanity, but lightly throwing off all responsibility for the crosses borne by near at hand humanity, even throwing such responsibility upon "natural laws," and approving of such crosses with various learned phrases. Your conduct brings you under the category that Horace Greeley justly pilloried.

Looking over the list of the one hundred names that compose your committee, we find the names of numerous railroad directors, who have delayed the introduction of automatic couplers, and thereby continued the conditions under which the number of switchmen, trainmen and brakemen either killed or maimed for life every four years is equal to the total number of these employees in any one year. We find men whose names in our city have become synonymous with the filthiest, disease and death-producing tenement houses, some of which even our complaisant Board of Health has felt compelled to tear down. We find the names of men high up in the annals of the Produce Exchange, and who have reached affluence and distinction by means of cornering food. We find the names of two men, who, only eight years ago, prevailed upon the Republican Federal Executive to place the Federal troops at their disposal so as to enable them to resist the efforts of their mining employees to raise themselves above starvation wages. We find, likewise, the names of two men, who, at about the same time, prevailed upon the Democratic Executive of the State of Tennessee to place the militia of the State at their disposal so that they were in condition to reduce the free miners of that State to the starvation line. We find the names of men, who, as directors of the traction

companies and large stores, have an established reputation for lowering ever deeper the standard of living among the workingmen, working women and working children in America. In short, we find not one name borne by one whose very existence is not famine-producing, right here in America.

That insidious hypocrisy of looking at a distance for "suffering to relieve" betrays, with you, its very worst feature. Not only does it seek to call attention from sufferings at hand, not only does it seek to surround the producers of near-by sufferings with a deceptive halo of philanthropy, but it does worse: it seeks to conceal the cause of the sufferings that it pretends to wish to alleviate.

Sirs: "Lack of rain" is not the cause of the famine now smiting sixty millions of our fellow beings in India. Lack of rain is no more the cause of that calamity than lack of breath is the cause of death. We are not living in an age where droughts need have the calamitous effects of former times. Production and its individual transportation have rendered possible continuous well-being. Droughts might lower the degree of affluence, they no longer need produce long lasting famine. 'Tis not the drought that has smitten India. Lords and Ladies, together with rafts of upstart merchants, are to-day living in Asiatic luxury both here and in England, upon wealth drawn from that very India. Them the drought does not affect. Why not? Because, thanks to the capitalist system of production and distribution, they have been able to plunder the people of India of all that these produced less a minimum to barely keep body and soul together. No wonder that, under such circumstances, the people of India are thrown upon their beam ends the moment rain stops. The capitalist social system, that you uphold, reduces the bulk of mankind to a pass where, despite all the progress of the race, the bulk of mankind remains substantially in the helpless condition of the savage when such untoward natural phenomena as droughts occur.

Insidiously hypocritical is, accordingly, your diagnosis, of the cause of the Indian famine. Your purpose is none other than while striking the attitude of benevolence, do what you can towards keeping our own people here in the dark as to the road that they are traveling under the political guidance of such as you.

We decline to give you any aid in your nefarious scheme. The organ of the Socialist Labor Party has no space for any voice other than that that will enlighten the toilers, and drill them to their emancipation. In the doing of this work charity begins at home, and every nerve is strained towards ushering in that day, when the Socialist Labor Party, victorious over all our various political parties of famine breeding and sorrow producing Capitalism, will march over their prostrate forms, and rear the Socialist Republic where he who works shall live, and he who like you, can but won't shall not be allowed to produce famine for others, but will suffer the penalty decreed for such by the Apostle.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The publicity given by the Journal to the Ice Trust, and the purposes of the Journal in its investigation are well-known.

Once upon a time there was a manufacturer of a cleaning compound, who produced an article of no merit for the use of the people. It was as devoid of dirt-eradicating qualities as are the intentions of the capitalist politicians to legislate in favor of the working class.

At last the people, becoming disgusted with the compound which was being foisted upon them continually, began to look around for one which would do the work as promised. Their attention was called to one which, from the formula of its composition, was seen to consist of materials well-known to perform the eradication of dirt of all kinds. Strange to say, this compound was not of a reform nature, but was entirely, in its nature and action, revolutionary.

It was seen at once by the manufacturer above referred to, who well knew the character of his own goods, that if the people once commenced the use of the new brand, they would never return to the old. This manufacturer, to avoid failure, had to resort to some means to try and convince the people that his goods were what he pretended. With that object in view, he commenced and drew into his vats all manner of dirt: such as a Mayor, a Dock Commissioner, a few Judges, etc., which, being dissolved and well stirred, produced a new cleaning compound, which, when used by the people, produced a great lather, and colored the water with inky darkness. But, strange to say, the compound was still of that non-dirt-eradicating quality as before the introduction of the dirt into the vats.

So that the people, at last becoming enlightened by the failures of the old, and by the proofs of superiority furnish-

ed by the new, were forced to adopt and use the new brand.

Thereafter dirt and corruption was not known to withstand the action of the new compound.

To prevent the people from obtaining the knowledge that would cause them to use the new brand, the Journal and the other slot buckets are now actively engaged.

Rallying in Pittsburg.

"To Arms on July 4th at Pittsburg!" is the cry that is resounding from the great coal mining districts of Pennsylvania.

This cry is the response to a call from the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance to the miners to join the S. T. & L. A. At the National Convention of the S. L. P., the call was discussed by the mining delegates.

They determined to meet at the State Convention of the S. L. P., held at Pittsburgh on July 4, and there and then launch a national organization of miners under the banner of the S. T. & L. A.

The time is ripe for such a move. Since the "Tragedy Pages" was published, less than a year ago, the fakirs, feeling desperate at the exposure of their crimes on the working class, have thrown off the mask and brazenly asked the operators to become the cashier of their so-called Union, through the introduction of the check-off system, thus creating this extraordinary condition that miners are discharged if they refuse to join the United Mine Workers' Union. Needless to say such a thing is no more a Union than a hog is a thing of beauty.

It must be smashed.

The Alliance hammer is the weapon. Knowing this, every miner who can afford to take the fourth of July holiday should come to 425 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, on that morning.

Coal miners from other states desiring information about this national organization can secure it by applying to W. H. Thomas, Buena Vista, Pa.

H.

Zola's "Fruitfulness."

The translation into English of Zola's latest work "Feconde" in French "Fruitfulness" in English) is causing considerable comment in the literary world. As a work of literary art it is admirable, as are all of Zola's works, but for the class-conscious proletarian, looking for something to demonstrate that the author has fathomed the Social Question, the book is a disappointment.

Zola, like so many other novelists, does not hesitate to draw aside the veil and exhibit the corruption and vice of the bourgeoisie, and in "Fruitfulness" the capitalist characters are types of concrete criminality. Seduction and desertion, a murder or two, and sundry lesser criminal accomplishments, spike up the virtuous stock in trade of the capitalist and his wife, who figure largely in the story.

Taking as the basis for the work the fact of small families in France, the author introduces two types. The first type consists of a husband and wife who maintain that "one child is enough," and who act accordingly. The other type consists of a husband and wife who believe in the good old injunction to multiply and replenish the earth. A wealthy capitalist and his wife make up the first group, while one of the capitalist's employees and his wife, Mathieu and Marianne by name, make up the multipliers. All of them live long, and the history is given in detail. The married couple that proceed on the "one child enough" plan come to an untimely end, while Mathieu and Marianne are as happy as the day is long, and at ninety years of age they hold a family re-union at which one hundred and fifty-eight children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren gather around the festive board.

Of course the author comes up against the beetling fact that Mathieu could not very well support twenty or twenty-five children on the pittance earned in the Paris factory, and none but Zola could get over the difficulty so ingeniously. This is how he does it. Mathieu is very economical and manages to save out of his meagre wages enough money to purchase an acre or so of land about the time the third child is born. When the fourth one comes Mathieu has saved enough to get another acre of land, and when we said it was about time for these organizations to organize on class lines and use the ballot for a Party of the wage-slave class the honest rank and file into the S. T. & L. A. without delay, cleaning the fakirs of Syracuse out of the labor movement.

E. HARRIS.

FACTS WORTH NOTICING.

Striking Instances of Pure and Simple Rascality.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 11.—Our comrades in the Trades Assembly here began real active work about one year ago. The first matter of importance that came up, where the S. L. P. men had their first chance to go against the fakirs and pure and simple, was last April, when

"Boss Union"

question came up. There was represented in the assembly a union of "milk peddlers," who had a charter from the A. F. of L., and a corporation known as the Onondaga County Milk Association chartered by the A. F. of L. A referendum vote was called for and 44 voted against and 23 for, and our Kuzmaro secretary, Mr. Waach, declared the resolutions carried in spite of the protest of several organizations. This gave a glorious opportunity at union working. For immediately after the arrival of the charter the fakir element decided to throw local No. 1 out and put in

No. 50. Local No. 1 was successful in getting a committee from the Assembly to investigate the trouble. When the report of the committee was read they exonerated No. 1 and allowed them to remain affiliated with the Assembly until they were allowed an opportunity to be heard at their convention.

In the meantime Homer D. Call, International secretary-treasurer, fixed it up with the other International officers to not allow No. 1 to know where the convention was to be held.

Being successful in this, No. 1 could not find their convention after diligent search and using all honorable means.

At the convention, with no opposition, No. 1 charter was revoked by Call and No. 50 was recognized.

No. 1 then decided to take the matter before the A. F. of L. convention, which was held in Detroit a few days after Call's convention.

Call, recognizing the determination of

No. 1 to make him trouble at the A. F. of L. convention, decided to go into a deal to amalgamate the two organizations in Syracus.

They called in a mediator, a non-inter-

ested man, W. E. Klapetsky, International secretary-treasurer of the Barbers. A detailed agreement was signed by all parties concerned.

The time of the amalgamation ar-

ived and all parties interested were

on hand to consummate the amalgamation.

The first question asked for was a roll

call of the two organizations, when Call

objected and Klapetsky sustained him.

U. S.—So it has, and is.

B. J. (clean out of patience)—And

you would wipe out a thing that's doing

good?

U. S.—Keep your hair on, Fatty. Do

you know what capitalism means?

B. J. (testily)—What does it mean?

U. S.—Capitalism is a social system

under which a larger and ever larger

number of people are rendered miserable

and fewer and fewer, people are gorged

with wealth—

B. J.—That's a curse of a system;

wipe it out, I say.

U. S.—Keep cool. Under capitalism

the man who has a good machine to

work with makes it impossible for him

who as not got such a good one to

compete with him; he can produce so

much more cheaply; consequently, the

machine that yesterday could knock out

to-day by a stronger one.

B. J.—Exactly. Such a system should

be done away with!

U. S.—Its owner is in turn driven

into poverty. And so right along, The

more perfect machine or capital keeps

knocking out the less perfect one, and

pauperizing more and more people.

B. J.—I know all that. Away with

the curse!

REPORT

National Executive Committee TO THE TENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.]

The Party Press.

There are at present five papers that are classed as organs of the Party, two of them under direct control of the National Executive Committee—*The People* and the *Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung*, the latter the German organ; the other three also under control of the N. E. C., but the property vested in a publishing Association. These latter are the daily Jewish *Awendblatt*, and *Arbetaren* (Swedish) and *Il Lavoro* (Italian). A Bohemian paper existed until recently—*Pravda*—but it was suspended a short time ago. Since those, there appears in Cleveland a German weekly, the *Cleveland Volkszeitung*, which, though not a declared Party organ, is in the hands of our people, and is an S. L. P. paper. In addition to these, the Missouri State Convention issues a small publication in leaflet form under the title of *The Arm and Hammer*, chiefly to circulate select articles from *The People*.

Our periodical publications issued directly by the N. E. C. are the *Labor Library* and the *People's Library*, both monthly.

The People, always the center of the Party, has, during these last eighteen months or so, had a much more exasperating time of it. It is a very good Socialist paper, yet some professed Socialists profess not to like it. The Kangaroos, however, liked it so well that they tried to get it and when they could not, rather than do without, they got up an imitation, which does not compare well with the original, but has to do.

We have already pointed out how the Kangaroos stand, and what sort of work

the paper has done for the Party, and will now give an account of their rival, the *Arbetaren*. Publishing Association, when its attempt to bag the S. L. P. and its English organ had failed, turned its action against the members of the N. E. C. and against the National Secretary for a permanent injunction to restrain them from editing, publishing and circulating the newspaper called *The People*. This action was brought against them, not as officers of the S. L. P., so that the Party be enjoined to dismiss its officers, but as individuals who did not represent the Party, though they claimed to do so. The *Volkszeitung* contended that it was the S. L. P., if it could not, on that theory, ask for injunctions against itself. Pending trial of the motion for a permanent injunction, they asked for a temporary injunction, and, although an unusual procedure in a case of this sort, it was granted by Judge Fitzgerald of the Court of Common Pleas under which it was granted have been set forth in *The People*, and it is within the scope of this report to upon that phase of the case. The trial action for a permanent injunction has never been tried, and all that happened since has flown from that temporary injunction. The *Volkszeitung*, course, was not anxious to try the case, as it had the temporary injunction, and considered it a club and a means to the S. L. P. When the temporary injunction had been obtained, the members of the N. E. C. who, as individuals, really had no power to stop the publication of *The People*, and who would have been severely dealt with by the membership in New York had they attempted anything of the kind, concluded that the theory of an injunction was one that is abstain from doing certain things which the Court decrees shall not do and did abstain as a body to take an action bearing upon a having to do with the publication of *The People*. There was no cause in putting themselves in a position where they were culpable, and since the Socialist Labor Party had not been enjoined, other members of the Party, who were not a party to the action, stepped in and did the work, and *The People* continued to appear.

The *Volkszeitung*'s corporation then sought an action, asking the Court to enjoin the members of the N. E. C. for contempt of court. The hearing of this motion was had before Judge Bischoff, who reserved his decision for four months, and then decided in favor of the motion fining each one of the defendants \$250, or imprisonment until the fine was paid. The fine was an amount, and would go to the *Volkszeitung*. Four of the defendants in the case were affected by this decision, namely, Sanial, Murphy, Kuhn, Brown and Keppel, who served with the papers in the case. The case was brought up again before the same judge, Judge Bischoff, and again decided against them. This time he held that not only were the men enjoined from doing certain things, but the injunction order needed that they must do certain things. It was held that they had exceeded their authority, seeing that constitution of the Party gave them over the contents of the Party.

To abstain from exercising that right and explain this neglect of duty by constituents was not enough; they must act, and try to destroy a prop-

erty not belonging to them.

By my mind, not versed in the law, it would also seem inconsistent to base a decision upon what the members of the Socialist Labor Party did, when the National Executive Committee, upon which the motion was based, and the resolution distinctly claimed:

"THE PEOPLE ARE NOT THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE."

Nor would the law mind comprehend how, under this claim, the National Secretary of the Party could be found guilty and thus responsible for the action, or the non-action, of a body in which he did not belong.

It would appear

that him to make the Board of

Directors, and the Business management for that matter, of a set of Kangaroos, the former including the unspeakable Feigenbaum. He and another man who was also working on the paper, had been at the Bowery meeting on July 10, had

helped to "deposit" and were promptly bounced next day by the Board of Directors. The Editor in Chief, Mr. Philip Krantz, also a Kangaroo, was discharged afterwards, and the Business Manager resigned. A makeshift arrangement first entered into, proved very unsatisfactory, and comrade H. Simpson was finally prevailed upon to take charge and under his management the paper, for the first time in its history has been unequivocally, a Socialist Labor Party paper in the true sense of the term. Ably conducted, clear, utterly impervious to the deviating influences that have hitherto been a feature of the publication, a paper that dealt with and made its read-acquainted with conditions prevailing in this country from an S. L. P. point of view.

The Kangaroos tried hard to capture the paper through the Publishing Association, but failed and were put out. They then started a suit which never came off to trial and then started a rival daily paper, still called the *Volkszeitung*. After sinking some 5,000 Kangaroo dollars, scraped together in various ways, the sheet curled up and died. Galvanized back into seeming life, it made people believe it lived a while longer, and then vanished for good. Feigenbaum was its editor.

The *Awendblatt* had lost a little in circulation while the Kangaroo paper existed, but quickly recovered and is now in good condition.

The *Arbetaren*, the Swedish Party organ, is published by an Association composed of members of the Scandinavian Section, New York, and has existed for a number of years, getting along fairly well and doing good work. It is now located in the *DAILY PEOPLE* building. The sections of the Party, located where there is a Swedish population, can do much to extend its field of usefulness by distributing sample copies, getting subscribers and sending selected addresses to the paper of Swedes interested in the movement with whom the paper should be in touch. And what is said here applies as well to the preceding papers and to the following, the Italian.

"Il Proletario."

This paper was first published in Pittsburgh, Pa., by a number of Italian Socialists organized in Propaganda Clubs, not connected with the Party. It had to be suspended after a short existence, was resurrected in New York, went to Paterson, N. J., and back again to New York when Dr. Dino Rondani came to America to take charge of the paper. Neither the *Il Proletario*, nor the *Arbetaren* had any Kangaroo experience worth mention.

In conclusion it may be said that a French paper—*Le Bourdon*—was, for a short time, published at Jeannette, Pa., but it could not be maintained and suspended. Its outfit was turned over to *Il Proletario*.

The Socialist Almanac.

Closely connected with the subject of the Party press is another publication which the N. E. C. published in obedience to the orders of the '96 convention—The Socialist Almanac. It was prepared by comrade Lucien Sanial, is an extremely valuable book, a veritable mine of facts and figures, and was printed in an edition of 5000.

Every effort was made to push out this edition, get back the cash outlay and be ready to continue the publication as was contemplated by the convention, but it was not strong enough to really absorb a 5000 edition of such a book, the expense had been heavy and it was impossible to continue. It may be stated that the *Volkszeitung* had in its possession several hundred copies, sold to be corporation at the time of publication and not all paid for. Suit was brought to recover what was due, and the *Volkszeitung*, at first trying to dodge behind the claim that there were two parties claiming to be the S. L. P. and it did not know to which of the two the account was due, found it wise to settle and disengaged what it owed in cash and returned copies.

It may also be stated that we do not think it advisable for a convention to saddle upon the N. E. C. an obligation involving so heavy an expenditure as to cripple its legitimate work, but rather to turn a matter of that sort over to the Labor News Co., not as a peremptory order, but with the understanding that such a publication be taken in hand if, from a business point of view, it is thought possible. The N. E. C. should have its hands free for other work.

The Labor News Co.

This institution of the Party is now located in the Daily People Building and is in a thriving condition. For a long time it was located on the top-floor of 64 East 4th street and there was not much life in it. Later we struck out and rented a store in 23rd street after which there was more growth, and still later we secured a more efficient manager in the person of comrade Julian Pierce. That move to 23rd street was fortunate in another respect, for had the Labor News Co. remained in 64 E. 4th street, the Kangaroos would have taken possession and we would have been compelled to go to court and recover the valuable stock through a costly proceeding and, incidentally, be saddled with the Labor Lyceum over again.

The Kangaroos felt sad about it, too, and Mr. Slob, in his report to the Rochester pow-wow, made mention of the fact that the Labor News Company had remained in the hands of "the deposed officers," that after various conditions they had started the "Socialist Literature Company" and he called us on the Kangaroos big and little, to rise and give their undivided support to what he styled the "infant industry" of his party. From this we would infer that the Infant Literature Company is as yet in a small and financially weak Section, or in a large and well-to-do one. This system will also give the National Convention the best there is in each state in point of ability and understanding of the movement.

We have at present over \$50,000 votes in the United States, and this, with major fractions of one thousand votes here and there, would give us a convention of, say, 90, if all came, which is never likely. But, by the time we shall have another convention, our vote will be much higher and representation larger, since each state is likely to send its full quota under this system. To meet this, the two-cent mileage tax least a good portion of the railroad fare.

The only way in which this mileage tax is collectable is to raise the price of each stamp two cents. We warn strongly against any other method, and we know whereof we speak.

Reason: In making this proposition, we are well aware of the plans that are floating around, either to distribute the N. E. C. all over the country, or to have it composed of the paid agitators of the Party who are to converge at given intervals at a given place and there transact the business of the organization. Not a single plan of that sort, that has come to our notice, is worth the paper it is written on for practical purposes, and all of them utterly disregard the financial and other conditions under which the Party is forced to work.

No need of meeting here every argument advanced in either of these various plans suffice to say that in our opinion that body would be the N. E. C. de facto, which could, most readily, meet in short intervals without cost to the Party and attend to its business, no matter what that body might be called. All else is moonshine.

6. The National Secretary to be elected by the Convention in the same manner as the N. E. C.; vacancies and removal to be treated by the same method, but his office to be more outspokenly separated from the N. E. C. It is true he has no vote now and cannot make

1st. The State Committees and Sections should therefore push the collection of the assessment and take care to return all unused assessment stamps so as to make possible the balancing of each account.

The agitation of the Party, during these last four years, while the N. E. C. had its hands free, has been pushed with the utmost vigor and it is due to this in no small measure that the Party has braved the storm so well.

We reached as far south as Texas where comrade Kehlberg was sent, as far north as Lake Superior which region was traversed by comrade Carless, and as far west as the shores of the Pacific whence comrade Hickey carried the Party's work, but the chief attention was, of course, bestowed upon the more industrial states of the east and the middle west.

7. That the National Board of Appeals be abolished, and the settlement of local petty grievances be entirely taken out of the National Party organization.

The State Committees to adjudicate the grievances of individual members on appeal from the decisions of their Sections, and the general vote of the Sections in the state to finally dispose of them if appealed to. The N. E. C. to act in the same capacity only in regard to states that have no State Committee, the decision of the N. E. C. to be final in the case of an individual grievance.

Grievances of Sections to be adjudicated by their respective State Committees, and, on appeal, by the N. E. C. From the decision of the latter appeal may be had to the general vote or the National Convention.

Reasons: Obvious and set forth in preceding portions of this report.

11. Strike out Section 5 of "Miscellaneous Regulations," because the matter has been specially provided for so far as the National organization is concerned, and substitute:

Section 3—All officers, or committees,

of the state and local organizations are subject to removal by their constituents upon charges duly made and tried as provided by the Party constitution.

Section 7—"Miscellaneous Regulations" to be so amended as to compel the Sections to file the resignations of candidates with their respective State Committees, and have the latter body provide them with blank forms.

Reasons: This Section is useless in so far as it will not be a means to oust a traitor from office, but it is to be retained for the purpose of giving some free advertising to a man who has used the Party as a stepping-stone and then come back on it, we must have his resignation in other hands than his own Section.

Reasons: The Kangaroo idea of organization is a system of checks and counter-checks, a hedging in all around, so that, when the Party gets into troubled waters, it is apt to flounder about like a rudderless ship, unless the men at the helm be exceedingly firm. The original idea when that body was created, was to supervise, and, if need be, check the N. E. C. and it was then called the "Board of Supervision." As the Party developed, the N. E. C. became more important, and overshadowed the checking body. This found its unconscious expression in the change of name, for after the '93 convention it was called the "Board of Grievances." The '96 convention then adopted the present name. The experience with the Boston body was bad; that with the Cleveland body worse. It seemed to offer special attractions for secret enemies of the Party to get into it, which was due to the fact that it had only occasional functions; was considered unimportant, and elections to that body were not watched. The '96 convention sat down heavily upon the Boston body; the 1900 convention would have had occasion to handle the Cleveland outfit in the same manner had they not been put out before the convention took place. We favor the abolition of the body as useless in ordinary times, and as dangerous in time of trouble. The best check imaginable is a class-conscious membership; that will, in the long run, keep in line any committee and any set of officers.

2. That a separate article be inserted in the constitution under the head of "City Central or County Committees," giving an outline of how such committees must be formed and what their functions shall be.

Reason: The old system of having several Sections, all on the same level in one place is obsolete. Our organization should so develop as to have the Sections that grow fast subdivided, the unit of organization to control the entire city or town. Organization along the line of Wards or Assembly Districts then follows as a natural result. There is no need of making the rule retrospective, because what little is left of the old system will disappear in time by itself.

3. That a separate article be inserted in the constitution under the head of "State Committees" giving an outline of how such committees must be formed and what their functions shall be.

Reason: This Section is useless in so far as it will not be a means to oust a traitor from office, but it is to be retained for the purpose of giving some free advertising to a man who has used the Party as a stepping-stone and then come back on it, we must have his resignation in other hands than his own Section.

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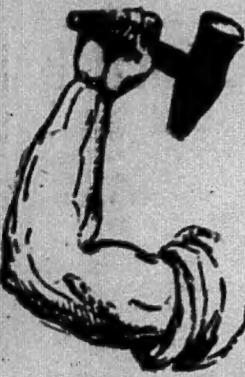
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FIRST BLOOD!

The DAILY PEOPLE has won its first suit. As we go to press the announcement comes that, after a six days' trial, the Court has just decided in the DAILY PEOPLE'S favor the suit brought against the Volkszeitung Corporation for \$1,100, which the Corporation sought to rob the Party of. This amount was deposited in bank by the Daily People Committee, and the Hungry-Joe-Tax-Paying Corporation put an embargo on it. Interesting details of this first DAILY PEOPLE victory next week.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

The President of the Engravers' Union Answered.

TO THE PEOPLE.—In answering the President of the Engravers' Union I will state that his case is very bad. He says that my story sounds like a dime novel affair; also that the engravers' organized quietly at Newport, Ky., without Dueber's knowledge until after organization had been effected and by his recognition favorably of the Union. Now, the Engravers naturally felt gratified etc.

Now, I did not mean that John C. Dueber actually went to work and organized the Engravers' Union. Oh no! that would be a dead give-away. When I stated that John C. Dueber organized the Union, that all there were similar trade unions are organized with the consent or recognition of the employers or capitalist class, and that the Engravers' Union is no exception. A labor organization based on the interests of employers is a fake organization. As Socialists the world over our unions are based on the class struggle. Whenever a union ignores that principle it should be stamped, what it is, as all honest workingmen can avoid falling into a snare and delusion.

Mr. Nicholson says that the main object of his Union is to abolish the minute system of pay. That is all right. Now, every workingman knows that if it stays too long on a job at day work he is either cut in wages or discharged, and they have in the Dueber works as much of a minute system as anywhere else. It is natural for workers of ability and agility, and workers of ditter, when in the difference. If there was any, how is it that the men who came from the East to work for Dueber are going back again to their old places? Is it because the Eastern watch companies abolished the minute, or is it that they are being paid wages at the former places? More likely the last. If they have gained a raise or abolished the so-called minute system, well and good; an improvement in conditions is always right. But I suppose they have abolished the minute system in factories like pure and simple of the Garment Workers, who abolished the sweat-shops there and again, but they are still in existence.

Mr. Nicholson had better give out to the public what his Union gained since its organization.

The main point that I raised (and I proved it) was that Dueber pays the least wage for engravers in the country, and the engravers here must admit it, whether some wish to hide it or not. I spoke to one engraver who was enraged at my article. He said I lied, and then told me the Sag Harbor engravers were going back because of their strike. I asked him if they got more money than here in Canton. He said "of course, or they wouldn't go back." Now, he convicted the organization himself, and vindicated me, and the engravers then slunk away, like a bunch of cowards, i.e., they had no argument to produce. This same engraver stated that it would not be right to ask for more wages of Dueber, because he "stood by the Union." This engraver would not hold such views as that against his own class interests as to admire and pity Dueber, and he is a millionaire capitalist. He is a typical representative of the products of their toll than those other "bad watch-case manufacturers" if it had not been drilled into this engraver's head through Mr. Dueber's agents in the Union. Or may be that, instead of that, the salary as officers of that organization would be awarded by Mr. Dueber.

If Mr. Nicholson wishes to debate the question with a Socialist as to the merits of his Union as a true labor organization, we will arrange a meeting here in Canton, with the due respect.

call on the officers of the S. T. & L. A. at New York city. If you do not do the above and give it thorough thought, you will only regret it in the future. You will then have the duty of Socialists to throw down the gauntlet to you. You will find that you are fighting with men, who will not swear till they have plucked victory from the grave of your style of organization, and instilled new life into the engravers, so will then march and fight, such employers as Dueber, etc., and wrest from the capitalist class the means of production and distribution, i.e., their factories, mines, etc., which they have stolen from the working class through rents, interest, and profit. This they can do easily through the SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY and the SOCIALIST TRADE & LABOR ALLIANCE.

JACOB NEY, JR.

Canton, O., June 16.

John Salinas.

TO THE PEOPLE—I see in the capital papers a great many essays on the labor question signed by John Swinton. While his portrayal of present conditions is excellent and apt to promote thought, he fails to indicate any plan for the emancipation of the wage-slaves or the reconstruction of society.

Please state in THE PEOPLE just what you think of Swinton. I believe the working-class should know more about him.

J. F. TANNER.

Kansas City, Kans., June 20.

(It will be necessary to distinguish between elegance and excellence of diction, on the one hand, and soundness of substance on the other. John Swinton's "portrayals of present conditions" are excellent from the point of diction or language; they are not excellent from the point of soundness of economics or sociology. The reading of them may train the reader in the English language; they leave him, however, untrained on the great issues of the day, especially on the way out. Such criticisms, as a rule, do harm only. Incited to opposition to things as they are, but left unguided as to the correct method to remove the evil rebelled against, nine out of every ten readers of such criticism are turned into ready-made dupes for the first political or economic charlatan who comes around. John Swinton illustrates this theory with his own conduct. He is ever duped by fakes and fake movements.—Ed. Weekly People.)

LETTER BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

E. B., DETROIT, MICH.—Coffin's history of the United States is the most valuable for a Socialist.

Have no means of ascertaining the number of firms referred to. Communicate direct with Dun & Co.

Based upon the census of 1890, the population of the nation was divided into three classes as follows:

1. Capitalist class: 1,091,325 families, or eight and three-fifths per cent.

2. Middle class: 4,994,091 families, or thirty-nine per cent.

3. Working class or Proletariat: 6,504,700 families or fifty-two per cent.

And likewise, based upon that same census, the national wealth was distributed among these three classes as follows:

1. The Capitalist Class owned \$42,203,000,000, or 71 per cent of the total wealth.

2. The Middle Class owned \$14,530,000,000, or 24 per cent.

3. The Working Class, or Proletariat, owned \$2,746,000,000, or 4% per cent of the total.

S. T. D., DENVER, COLO.—As soon as we shall have secured photos of both Maloney and Remmel, the same will be reproduced in these columns.

2. The coast is clear: the ship of the Socialist Labor Party is riding the waves triumphant. And she does not propose to let any time in picking up the stragglers who were so loose of foot as to tumble overboard.

J. J. WORCESTER, MASS.—You are wrong to assert at the Barnard-hardy outfit of your city. Their endeavor to set up a brand new "Socialist party" on the lines that they propose, rather goes to show that they have "intellectualized into them." Their ideas of a Socialist party, that it should be revolutionary in its principles, are really ridiculous in their "logic," correct—from their standpoint.

The Constitution was amended by the convention, as presented; the National Secretary was instructed to have it printed and submitted to a general vote.

The Vermont State Committee sent the International Secretaries to the National Convention reported that he had sent Hickey there for a ten days' trip. Action endorsed.

Section Mesa County, Colorado, reported the expulsion of William Grady for treasonable conduct—affiliating with a capitalist party.

Belated resolutions intended for the National Convention were received from the National Committee representing the Socialists of Spain. The resolutions were ordered printed in THE PEOPLE, and inserted in the proceedings of the convention as addenda.

Pursuant to a recommendation from the Daily People Conference it was decided to elect a committee to take up the work of organizing Daily People Clubs in the manner contemplated when the Daily People Committee was organized.

The following were elected to the Committee: Keinard, Lakin, Klein, Siff and Hirsch.

The National Secretary was instructed to confer with the Lithographer's Alliance relative to the production of a lithograph of Mallonee and Hemmel for use during the campaign.

Charters were granted to new sections at Essen, Pa., and San Francisco, Cal., the latter being a reorganized Section.

Sections are urged to collect forthwith the assessment levied to defray the expenses of the Party's delegate to the International Congress, which convenes in Paris in September. Return all unsold assessment stamps to the State Committee, or to the National Executive where no State Committees exists.

JULIAN PIERCE,

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 26 New Reade street, New York.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Thomas Curran, Secretary, 64 Hasover street, Providence, R. I.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—John S. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—26 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

An adjourned meeting of the National Executive Committee was held at the Daily People Building on Thursday evening, May 31. Present: Keveny, Hosman, Wherry, Forbes, Sauter, and Pierce.

Consideration of the Report of the National Executive Committee was resumed, and the Report was accepted. Adjourned.

MINNESOTA.

the chair. Present, Pickworth, Appleton, Ashplant, Nicholson, Bryce, Abent, Radway, Westland without excuse.

Financial report showed receipts since last meeting, \$10,75 balance on hand \$3,34. Communications from Vancouver, over Winnipeg and Toronto. Secretary instructed to reply.

National Secretary instructed to issue call for seat of National Board of Appeals.

Comrade Bryce instructed to get all books and papers from late secretary A. B. Barter.

National Secretary instructed to write Bogus People, William St., instructing them to cease publishing National Secretary's name.

It was decided to publish meetings of the N. E. C. in the official organ, THE PEOPLE.

H. B. Ashplant was instructed to write leaflet, taking as a basis the article Trade Unionism and Politics as appeared in the Industrial Banner.

F. J. DARCH, Nat. Sec'y.

MISSOURI.

STATE COMMITTEE.

At the regular meeting in St. Paul, June 4, the following were present: Potter S. Johnson, J. W. Johnson, Hammon, Hanson, State Secretary Davidson, Absent: Pedersen and Spettle, the latter at the national convention. Communications were received from New York, Duluth, Sturgeon Lake, Henning, Winona, Brooklyn, Milwaukee, Tacoma, Red Wing, and disposed of. Nominations for State Secretary and for members of State Committee received were ordered laid before the Sections for vote, and the Secretary was instructed to notify the persons having the highest vote to be present at the next meeting.

Sections St. Paul and Minneapolis were requested to each elect one auditor to examine the Committee's books. Subscription lists in Swedish were ordered prepared to raise funds to defray cost of bringing August Palm to the Northwest.

Agitation in various towns was provided for, and a request was sent the National Secretary for visit from W. S. Dalton. Receipts, \$5,30; expenditures, \$4,66.

JULIAN PIERCE,

Recording Secretary.

THE regular meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party was held at the Daily People Building on Monday evening, June 18. Sauter in the chair.

Present: Forbes, Sauter, Wherry, Hosman, Keveny and Pierce. Absent and excused: Forke.

Receipts for the week, \$32; expenditures, \$41.20.

The call for the General Agitation Fund for the presidential campaign was approved as read by the National Secretary, and ordered printed.

The Constitution as amended by the convention, as presented; the National Secretary was instructed to have it printed and submitted to a general vote.

The Vermont State Committee sent the International Secretaries to the National Convention reported that he had sent Hickey there for a ten days' trip. Action endorsed.

The Entertainment Committee reported the compilation of a general entertainment program and the night festival of section New York at Sulzer's Westchester Park, on July 4, 1900. Prize bowling and shooting.

Twenty-one new members were admitted. Louis B. Schwartz, 28th A. D., Manhattan, was recommended for action as a propagandist. Philip A. Nolan, 10th A. D., Brooklyn, and M. Margrethen, 28th A. D., Manhattan, were expelled for collusion with the Kangaroos.

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